TERMS: THE POST is published every Friday at \$2 per year spalle in advance, or \$3, if payment is delayed until

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Advertisements will be charged \$1 per square of 12 lines, or less, for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each continuance. A liberal reduction made to those who advertise by the year.

**Persons sending advertisements must mak the number of times they desire them inserted, or they will be continued until forbid and charged accordingly.

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Job Wark, such as Pamphiets, Minutes, Circulars, Cards, Blanks, Handbills, fir., will be executed in good

ityle, and on reasonable terms.

All letters addressed to the Proprietor, post paid, will Persons at a distance sending us the names of four solvent subscribers, will be entitled to a fifth copy gratis.

the name of the author.

To Office on Main street, next door to the old Jackson Hotel.

THE POST.

ATHENS, FRIDAY, FEB. 22, 1856.

The friends of Messrs, Fillmore and Law in New York, seem to be getting a little excited. The New York Times of yesterday says the friends of the former gentleman look upon the forthcoming Philadelphia convention a device of George Law's supporters to force his nomination upon the American party, and they are not inclined to give it the benefit of their adbesion in advance of its action. It then adds:

It is pretty well settled that Mr. Law will have the majority of the delegates at Phila-delphia, and that he will be put in nomination by that convention. If Mr. Fillmore's friends should not succeed in postponing action, we presume they will withdraw from the Convention. At all events, they will not unless we are misinformed, give their support to Mr. Law, if he is nominated now.

A Washington cotemporary says it is currently removed there that the Administration will back down from its stand on the Central American question, and that Mr. Dallas' instructions are peace like. We should not at all wonder if this were so .-Democratic administrations have a faculty at this sort of business. The Oregon and Cuba controversies are memorable illustrations .-We hope the friends of the President will get behind him and hold him up to the scratch. Greeley has a sovereign liniment for weak backbones. If the executive dorsum needs it, rub some in! We are not anxious for another tussle with the British lion, but we are more afraid of a national back out, in a case of indisputable right, than we are of that. We hope the Secretary of War will keep an eye on what is going on, that he will hold up the fist and keep up the pluck of the government. The people are ready to stand

THE NORTH AND THE SOUTH .- It is noted as a remarkable fact that the election of Mr. the Senate, the head of the Cabinet and the occupant of our most important diplomatic post the Minister to England, are all Northern men. General Pierce and Mr. Banks are from New England, Mr. Marey and Mr. Buchanan from the Middle States, and Mr. Bright Geo. L. Holmes, of Shelby. from Indiana.

BREADSTUFFS .- The Richmond Whig says the idea that peace was immment caused heavy fall in breadstuffs in England-so says the telegraphic report. The "heavy fall" amounts to 1s, the barrel of flour. Why should peace effect the price of breadstuffs! It is notorious, that England or France, whether at peace or war, will need every bushel of wheat in America-why then should peace cause a depression? We suppose, that speculators think that holders might be alarmed-and if that be practicable, they are determined to alarm them. The common notion is, and generally it is correct, that war makes breadstuffs higher; but that cause is not necessary to a high price, when, as in the present case, the scarcity in Europe would enhance the price to the highest figure within the pecuniary ability of the con-

I of In anticipation of the arrival of Mr. Buchanan at New York, at an early day, his personal and political friends are making ar rangements to give such a reception as will not fail to make an impression elsewhere .-The demonstration will probably take the shape of a public dinner.

SAM HOUSTON INTENDS TO RESIGN .- Mr. J. C. Porter, in a letter to the Cincinnati Colum-

"I was present at a conversation between Judge Perrin and Gen. Houston, in which he distinctly said that the Legislature of Texas had possed a resolution instructing him to resign, and he intended to obey instructions. In a conversation, an hour since, with Judge Perrin, he confirmed this statement, and authorized me to say so to you."

FILLMORE IN INDIANA .- At a meeting of the American party in the First (Indiana) Congressional District, a resolution was adopted recommending Millard Fillmore for

A Cool PROCEEDING .- The Aldermen of the city of Chicago, a short time since, passed a bill making an appropriation for the purpose of providing themselves with gold headed canes of the value of \$50 each. The teen members of the Board repassed it and all ceremoniat of initiation into the Act eight of them furniched themselves with canes at the expense of the city.

for a suit of clothes, which he bought twelve and that the Protestant Bible, as their text

*Boy, what ninkes your father have such black and dirty hands? 'I don't know, sir, unless it's cause he's all ers wipin' um on his face."

justly indignant at the gross misrepresentations of their principles and motives by their tions of their principles and tions are the principles and their principles and their principles and their principles and the

The State Convention of the American Party of Tennessee, assembled in the Capitol Tuesday at 10 o'clock, A. M., and was organized by the appointment of the following President.
Col. Wm. M. Cocke, of Grainger.

AMERICAN STATE CONVENTION.

Vice Presidents.
B. F. McFarland, of Jefferson. John L. Moses, of Knox. A. P. Hall, of Benton, J. T. Swayne, of Shelby, M. D. Davie, of Montgomery. Geo. Glascock, of Warren. K. K. Walker, of Davidson.

W. S. Fleming, of Maury, J. P. Pryor, of Shelby. W. Hy. Smith, of Davidson, W. N. Bilbo, " J. M. Meek, of Jefferson.

R. H. Armstrong, of Knox. on. Cameron, of Williamson. W. Z. Neal of Wilson. L. L. Poats, of Hawkins. Some two hundred and fifty Delegates

were in attendance, representing the counties of Sullivan, Washington, Grainger, Greene, Cocke, Knox, Jefferson, Blount, Sevier, Warren, Carroll, Henry, Robertson, McMinn, Macon, Montgomery, Jackson, White, Carter, Johnson, Anderson, Campbell, Hawkins, Hamilton Sumner, Gibson, Smith, Marion, Lincoln, DeKalb, Haywood, Tipton, Lauderdale, Lowrence, Franklin, Giles, Dyer, Maury, Rutherford, Shelby, Wilson, Bedford, Hardin, Decatur, Coffee, Wayne, Benton, Davidson, Hardeman, and Williamson. Nearly all the counties in the State were represented either

by members of the Legislature, or proxies. Mr. Fletcher submitted a resolution providing for the appointment of a Committee on Resolutions, to be composed of two members for the State at large, and one for each Congressional District, to whom all resolutions offered should be referred without debate. Adopted.

The Chair appointed the following Delegates said Committee:

For the State at Large. Hon, Neill S. Brown, Col. John Netherland.

For the Districts 1. Col. A. J. Fletcher,-2, Col. Samuel R Rodgers,-3. M. W. White,-4. J. H. French. -5. A. S. Collyar.-6. A. M. Looney.-7. Col. E. A. Osborne, -8, A. J. Donaldson, -9. Isane M. Steele,-10, S. P. Bankbead,

Mr. Haynes, of Sheiby, offered a resolution providing for the appointment of a Commit tee to select suitable notginees for Electors for the State at large, and it was adopted.— The following Delegates were placed on said committee, to wit; H. C. Smith, of Johnson, the following as the executive committee of John Netherland, of Hawkins, John Williams, the American party for the State: Banks as Speaker of the National House of G. Welcker, of Roane, W. C. Vaughan, of Representatives completes the following re- McMinn, S. Turney, of White, W. W. Ward, sults: The President of the United States, of Smith, R. G. Ellis, of Rutherford, Dr. J. F. the Speaker of the House, the President of Gleaves, of Wilson, W. S. Fleming, of Maury, Col. Mullins, of Bedford, B. G. Brazelton, of Hardin, W. W. Pogue, of Wayne, L. M. Temple, of D. vidson, E. A. Fort, of Robertson, R. P. Caldwell, or Gibson, Samuel Taylor, of Tipton, Harvey Brown, of Madison

> Resolutions were then submitted to the Convention by Mr. Swavne, of Shelby, Mr. Rupnells, of Rutherford, Mr. Bilbo, of Davidson, Mr. Brown, of Davidson, Mr. Pryor, of Shelby, and others. All the resolutions were referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

> Governor N. S. Brown, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following resolutions in lieu of all that had been submitted to them:

The American Party of Tennessee, assem bled in Convention, deem it a fit and proper occasion to re-affirm and avow their adherence to great fundamental principles; which have for their object the bringing back the government to its original purity, and bind together indissolubly the States, and continue the blessings of peace, happiness and prosperity to the whole people. Therefore,

Resolved. That we re-affirm and proclair the platform adopted by the Philadelphia Convention in June last, believing the principles therein set forth, necessary and proper for the best good of the whole country.

Resolved, That as regards the question slavery, experience has shown that it is a subject upon which the American people have always differed. As ardent lovers of the Union, and of the peace and harmony of the country, we deprecate all agitation of the subject, as the worst foe to the perpetuity of the Republic. Always entertaining the most protound respect and regard for the compromises of the Constitution, and the laws of liberty, religion and property are amply pro-tected by them in all parts of our common country, as patriots we will accord to them, as we have ever done, a patriot's obedience asking nothing but what is right, and sub

mitting to nothing that is wrong.

Resolved, That we will abide by and main tain the provisions of the Constitution of the United States, and the existing laws of Congress upon the subject as a final settlement thereof; and therefore, we will oppose any and all further agitation upon this question. In making this declaration, we deny that Congress possesses any power, to legislate upon the subject of slavery in any way, and we equally deny to the people of the territories, any such power until the formation of a State government, opposing the odious doctrine of squatter sovereignty, or in other words, the

application by the people of the territories of Wilmot Provisoism.

Resolved, That our delegates to the National Convention, to be held in Philadelphia on the 22d of Feb., inst., be instructed to use mayor vetoed the bill, but ten out of the fif-

Resolved, That the education of the youth of our country, is the best means of perpetcreated in Baitimore, by a person who walked into a tailor shop and paid, with interest, for a suit of clother walked to be book, should never be excluded from them, Resolved, That this Convention, feeling justly indignant at the gross misrepresenta

the opposition, recommend to their friends | THE EMOR OF RUSSIA AND THE everywhere, in all future contests, to maintain their positions with dignity and firmness, but to tolerate no longer in silence, any unjust war upon their rights as American free-

The resolutions were unanimously adop-

Mr. Netherland, from the Committee appointed to select two Electors for the State at large, and one Assistant from each grand division of the State, reported the following

For the State at Large. Thomas A. R. Nelson, of Washington. John S. Brien, of Davidson. For Assistants.
Horace Maynard, of Knox.
A. M. Looney, of Maury.
Hervey Brown, of Madison. The report of the Committee was unani-

nously concurred in. Mr. A. W. Johnson offered a resolution providing for the appointment of an Executive Committee of Five to fill all vacancies that may occur in the electoral ticket, and to transact other business of the party; also

providing for the appointment of committees

in each county to correspond with the execu-

tive committee, adopted. Able speeches were made by S. Turney, J. S. Brien, and Neill S. Brown.

Mr. Fletcher, of Cocke, offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved. That the present administration of the Federal Government, by the appointment of ultra sectional men to leading Cabi net and Judicial offices-by its open interfer ence with elections, and by its wholesale proscription of large-masses of the American people, for no other reason than the support of the time-honored doctrines of their fathers, has violated every principle which brought them into power. It has been vacil-lating and insincere, and has forfeited all claim to public confidence, and deserves the condemnation of all conservative men. Judge Brien offered the following resolu-

tion, which was unanimously adopted: Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention, the sentiment of the American Party of Tennessee endorses the action of the gallant band of National Americans, who sup-ported for two months, on the floor of the National House of Representatives, the Hon. Henry M. Fuller, a Representative from Pennsylvania, who has entitled himself to the endation of all true men, North and South, by avowing sound, constitutional principles on the vexed question of sinvery, and especially tenders its thanks to Hons. F. K. Zollicoffer, E. Etheridge, Thos Bivers, Chas. Ready, and Wm. H. Sneed of this

The Convention then adjourned till after Night Session.-The President announced

Jno. H. Calendar, Wm. N. Bilbo, Allen A. Hall, Robert C. McNairy, Samuel Prichett, E.

D. Farnsworth. Col. A. W. Johnson announced to the Convention that John F. House had been appointed as the delegate to the National American Convention from the 8th Congress ional District, and Felix K. Zollicoffer as

alternate. The convention was then addressed by Netherland, of East Tennessee, John A. McEwen, and Lucien M. Temple, Esqs., and others speakers in a most satisfactory man-

The Convention then adjourned at a late

REJOICINGS IN MASSACHUSETTS OVER THE ELECTION OF BANKS FOR SPEAKER .- Mr. Banks' friends were jubilant in Waltham, his place of residence, says the Boston Post, when the news of his election was received on Saturday. A party of young men ran through the main street, shouting: "Wake up! wake up! our Nat's elected Speaker! Hurrah! hurrah!" Shortly afterwards the bells were set to ringing, and guns fired; and there appeared to be general congratulation among the citizens that their town had been so highly honored. Mrs. Banks illuminated her house, but dismissed those who called to congratulate her, by informing them that she was attending upon her sick mother. At the residence of his parents and sisters the crowd gave nine cheers. Rev. Mr. Foster was called out in his night shirt; quoted Shakspeare; said he saw the outstretched arm of Almighty power staying the tide of oppression and the old "fireship of slavery stranded on the firm Banks of Massachusetts;" and tancied also that he saw Banks stiffening the backbone of the north.

In Boston, at noon, on Monday, a salute of 103 guns-the number of votes Mr. Banks received-was fired in honor of the victory. At Charleston the Bunker Hill Republican Club illuminated all the windows of their head quarters.

THE EMPRESS OF RUSSIA .- A Paris correspondent writes:-I have been talking with man who arrived last night from St. Petersburg, and the pith of whose entire conversation was this "Certainly those who thought the Empress Marie the predominant power were right; alle is so. She reigns in Russia; she governs the Czar entirely; she is adored by the nation she governs the Grand Duke Constantine completely; she is the Superior, the dominant influence; but those who thought her isclined towards peace were quite at fault. What she fary have been some months back | cannot say, now the Empress

Marie is war-like," As Extensive Dam .- Mr. Merriam, the ventherman, who writes a great deal almost everything, says that he has seen in Upper Canada, near the Ottawa, a beaver dam 310 feet long, 7 feet high, and 8 feet wide upon which trees as large as any in that forest were growing. It flooded an immense surface, and was constructed with as much science, to appearance, as if it had been the work of human hands.

WAR.

A letter d St. Petersburg, 7th ult., peace, the Tty side with them. It adds:

"The Eme is discontented and melan-choly: He a up and down for hours together alone is study, the servants having orders to let one come near him. He consults his othe Empress Marie, who advises him to ce every sacrifice compatible with honor brain peace. But then his august mother feres, exciting him to war, talks of the huntion of the empire which the late Czar Nhas had raised to such a pitch of glory arewer. Unfortunately the Emperor Alexant's completely under the influence of his mark for whom he has an unbounded and attely blind affection. If the coursels of thupress downger should be at any moment afficient to overrule the advice of the emp consort, the Grand Duke Constantine ver at hand to foment the war feeling. Iprofesses to be the mouthpiece of the accuracy and the people, and is always saying the coalition of the Western Powers mae easily dissolved if not by arms, by dipacy. Then he talks of the Russian fortres. Russia's immense resources, and the etiveness of her army, (an army never comic except upon paper.) In short, the grand airal without a fleet, as he is called here, by supported by his mother, gets the best every discussion. In the chancery the strele lies between M. de Fonton, a partisan pence, and M. de Seniawine, who is he and soul with the war party, M. de Nestrode affecting to hold he balance even beten them."

WESTWARD, Ho.-The Ohio Cleveland

Plaindealer of the Isostant, says: One of the most irresting sights might have been witnessed sterday morning at the railroad depet. The arrived on the Lake shore train two passever ears of little chil-dren between the agoof five and ten years. They numbered above ighty, and were brought from the despite and miserable precincts of New Yorkfike the Five Points, and had been rescued bin beggery and a life of penury and crime trough the efforts of kind and charitable peple who had gathered them up, clothed, and ere now sending them to the great West, whre plenty of break and comfortable homes wilbe found for them.

Most of them were robans, or children of cople so destitute as | be unable to provide for them, and they wer now under the care of a gentleman and the kind hearted ladies, exchanging the foul attosphere and miserabie quarters of pent-uptties and cellars of New York for the healty and bracing air of the prairies and forests of the West. The sight of the clean and comfortable clothes and bright faces of fourseore boys and girls is a pleasant scene; but he humanity which has secured for them arinage, which may result in virtuous and usful lives, excites our inqualified admiration.

gle for the way the mist spirited Windracin paper in the State) pes 'agin' Law for President. Here are its lat remarks:

We are decidedly & opinion that the American nomination to President should made at the Nationa Convention, called for that purpose at Phildelphia, on the 22d of February. There is an extensive and deeplaid scheme afoot mong the pseudo Americans of New York & break down the party by forcing upon it, wellow, named George Law, as its candidate for the Presidency.and nip this thing in the bud, by the nomination of a true, triedand great statsman-a Fillmore, a Dickinso, a Bell, a Crittenden, a Doulphan, or even a louston in preference to this insufferable noneyed upstart, George Law-a man with more beef than brains. more money than deeney, an obscure adventurer and a fool-hary fillibuster.

THE UNITED STICES MINT .- By the an nual report of the Director of the United States Mint we lern that the deposites received and the coinge at the principal mint during the year amunted in gold and silver as follows:

12.045.952 The branches at lew Orleans, San Francisco, Dahlonega, Clarlotte, and the Assay Office at New York were also actively employed. The entire amounts received and

Received. The following tringent measure with

regard to Railroad Directors, is said to be about to be brought forward for a law in the approaching English session of Parliament "It is rumored that the new set now in preparation by the Government for the inorporation and regulation of joint stock impanies, which will increase, by defining the nsibility of directors. It is said to de clare that every director shall be held to be acquainted with all the nets of the board, and also that every director shall be held responsible for the truth of the statements which they put forth. If they say that a railway has made a profit, or that a Bank has assets to meet its engagements, they are to be held responsible to all parties interested for the oth of what they thus publish.

If this should be adopted both in practice and law, it will have a very powerful effect in restraining careless management.

The Norristewn (Pa.) Herald tells the ollowing story:

"A somewhat singular seeident occurred on the Reading Railroad on Wednesday morning last. As the morning train was approaching Manayunk, the cylinder head of the engine blew out, and with such violence as that, at the distance of fifty yards, it struck a man who was walking between two others on the opposite track, carrying the top of his head entirely away, leaving his companio jured but considerably astonished."

A fastidious boarder, at a 'cheap' establishment in New York, lately appeared at the table when a rather unsavory ham presented itself for discussion. It looked well, but said the boarder to his host how horrible

·Well,' replied his keeper, 'what o' that!-Take hold, man, yeu come to the table to eat appalling rapidity. your victuals, not to smell 'em."

"Sniglefrits, will you have some of the butter?" "Thank you, marm, I belong to the temperance society, and can't take any. drifting by on a barrel, "Friend, dost thou

THE VIRTUES OF SNOW.

Professor Page, of Washington, communicates the following to the National Intelliamong country people, that a hard winter with abundant snow guarantees a good crop year, Mr. Page gives some of the philosophieal processes which tend to this results

THE Snow .- The snow was proverbially called the "poor farmer's manure" before scientific analysis had shown that it contained a larger per centage of ammenia than rain. The snow serves as a protecting mantle the tender herbage and the roots of all plants against the fierce blasts and cold of winter. An examination of snow in Siberia showed that when the temperature of the nir was seventy-two degrees below zero the temperature of the snow a little below the surface was twenty-nine degrees above zero, over one hundred degrees difference. The snow keeps the earth just below its suface in a conditi to take on chemical changes which would not happen if the earth were bare and frozen to a great depth. The snow prevents exhalations from the earth, and is a powerful absorbent, retaining and returning to the earth gases arising from vegetable and animal decomp sition. The snow, though it falls heavily the door of the poor and orings death and starvation to the fowls of the air and beasts of the field, is yet of incalculable benefit in a climate like ours, and especially at this time, when the deep springs of the earth were failing and the mill streams were refusing their motive powers to the craving appetites of man. If, during the last month, the clouds had dropped rain instead of snew we might have pumped and bored the earth in vain for water; but, with a foot of snow upon the earth and many feet upon the mountains, the hum of the mill stones and the barsh notes of the saw will soon and long testify to its benevolence. Bridges, earth-works and the fruits of engineering skill and toil may be swept away, but man will still rejoice in the general good and adore the benevolence of Him who orders all things aright. The snow s a great purifier of the atmosphere. The absorbent power or capillary action of snow is like that of a sponge or charcoal. Immediately after snow has fallen melt it in a clean vessel and taste it and you will find immediately evidences of its impurity. Try some a day or two old and it becomes nanscous, especially in cities. Snow water makes the mouth harsh and dry. It has the same effect upon the skin, and upon the hands and feet produces the painful malady of chilblains. In Alpine countries snow water has been thought to be productive of the disease called goifre. The following easy experiment illustrates beautifully the absorbent property of snow; Take a lump of snow (a piece of snow crust answers well) of three or four inches it length and hold it in the flame of a lamp; not drop of water will fall from the snow, but the water, as fast as formed, will penetrate or ne drawn up into the mass of snow by capil-

tion that the spowedining its noxious and on that the sacrecand odors. CHAS. G. PAGE.

THE FIRST LOCOMOTIVE IN TEXAS.-We the Galveston News, that the first locomotive railroad was put in motion the 22d ult. The

"About 4 o'clock P. M. amidst the huzzas and cheers of an enthusiastic multitude as sembled to witness the starting of the iron horse, he was brought forward from his tem porary resting place and placed on the road, seemingly in fine travelling order. After exhibiting some signs of restiveness, he set out steadily on his western journey-the first of his species that ever left the junation of White Oak and Buffalo Bayou. Quite a large number of our citizens availed themselves of the privilege of taking the first ride on the ocomotive, which continued to make short conviction on any recent excursions back and forth the distance of some the officials of that city. half mile during the afternoon, much to the gratification of those present."

To MAKE GLOSSY SHIRT BOSOMS.—Ladies who wish to see their "lords" wearing nice glossy shirt bosoms, will do well to read and try the following recipe:

Take two ounces white gum sessis, powder it in a pitcher, and add to it a pint or more of water, according to the degree of strength letters, paid the postage." you desire, and then having covered it, let it set all night. In the morning filter it carecoined at the mint and its branches, including fully from its dregs into a clean bottle, cork gum water stirred into a pint of starch made of smeight or modern times. Rome in its the Assay Office, during the year were as it and keep it for use. A tablespoonful of the usual way will give to either white or palmy day contained 1,200,000 inhabitants, printed shirts a look of newness that nothing | Pekin is supposed to contain about 2,000,000. lse can restore to them after washing.

Dr. Oppert, of France, has spent two years on the site of old Babylon, examining He states that this famous, old city in the days of its grandeur and power, covered rather more than an area of 200 square miles, being about two and a half mere than there were only twenty-three destroyed by the site of London. But all this space was fire. not inhabited, there being immease fields to supply the city with corn and pasture in case

A young dandy, with a dirty moustache curing over his upper lip, was passing the residence of two young damsels when he heard one say: "Laura, I do wonder how it goes to kiss one of those creatures with a moustache?" "Why of course Idon't know." Here the dandy felt encouraged. "Well," said the other, "I'm going to get the boot brush and try it." The dandy crossed the street immediately.

The Chatham 4 corners freight train of Harlem railroad went through a bridge near Dover plains recently, the engine feli 30 feet into deep water. The engineer and fireman were severely injured. The bridge is a com-

THE DECAY OF THE MIND .- "The failure of the mind in old age, in my opinion," says Sir Benjamin Brook, "is often less the result of natural decay than of disuse." Ambition has ceased to operate; contentment brings indolence, decay of mental power, ennui, and sometimes death. Men have been known to die, literally speaking, of disease induced by intellectual vacancy.

There have been 300,000 suicides in France nce 1800, and the number is increasing with

During a great storm on the Facific Ocean a vessel was once weeker, and a Quaker tossing to and fro on a plank, exclaimed, over the crest of a wave, to another who was

THE DISTANCE OF THE SUS FROM THE EARTH INCREASING .- The German journals have given some tables which prove that the a fellow he tried to bluff off by an outragestates that ar party there are opposed to gencer. It is a tradition of long standing distance between the earth and sun is in- ous Munchausen. The chap, however, had creasing-humidity of our summers and the loss of fertility by the earth, are to be attributed solely to this circumstance.

No credit has heretofore been given to traditions of ancient Egyptians and Chinese, according to which there people formerly said the sun's dise was almost four times as large as we now see it, for they estimated the apparent diameter of the sun as double of what it is seen in our day.

If, however, we pay attention to the continued diminution of the apparent diameter of the sun, according to the best observation of several centuries, we must suppose that the ancients were not mistaken in the estimates they have transmitted to us.

In the course of six thousand years from the present time, they assume that the distance will be so great that only an eight part of the warmth we now enjoy from the sun will be communicated to the earth, and it will then be covered with eternal ice in the same manner as we now see the plains of the north, where the elephant formerly liveds and lave neither spring nor autumn.

SLEIGH RIDING OUTDONE .- The National Intelligencer, in an article on the propagation of fish, says: Connected with this subject-somewhat re motely it may be—is the experience of an ex-tensive orchardist, and who has sold as the products of his orchards in one year sixty six thousand dollars worth of apples and eider, some of the former being retailed in London at a shilling apiece. Having prepared a suit son a living sturgeon seven feet long, which he harnessed and put in his farm, attaching a line and cork to the traces. Whenever he desired to sail about the pond, which was about a mile in circumference, he would go out in a boat usually containing two persons, and attach a cord to it, when the sturgeon would invariably start off at full speed, and make several circuits around the pond, keep-ing near the shore all the way. It would then step, rise to the surface of the water, and turn upon its back, thus indicating its exhausted condition. Having seen and conversed with an intelligent and entirely relia-ble gentleman who had accompanied Mr.Pell on some of these excursons, we can assure the reader that we have no doubt of the practicability of this mode of navigation, escially in shallow waters!

LIFE'S TREADMILL.-An Englishman once ent his throat because he was tired of "but-toning and unbuttoning." The following is better use of the same principle : Our old

fast because at dinner time he would have to ent again, was an ther instance. The fact is, life is but an endless routine, in which the course to-morrow. We eat, we drink, we upon the Galveston, Houston and Red River work, we sleep-such is the round of life, as would be indeed irksome.

n New York, has been convicted of corruptly scenting straw bail in the case of a pickpocket named Lamb. The punishment is left to the discretion of the Court. It may be as high as a year's imprisonment in the penitentiary, and as low as a fine of sixand a quarter cents. This is the first to stand on my head! conviction on any recent indictments against

A Virginia Postmaster has been inquiring of the Department the meaning of the "little pictures stuck on the letters;" and another official in Iowa, desired the Department to sustain him in the decision he had recently made against a fellow who insisted that "them pictures of Washington, on the

London.-This city it is supposed contains larger population at this time than any city London according to a late census, 2,500,000. There are within the city 398,722 inhabited houses, and about 16,000 uninhabited. Such is the protection against fire that the average venrly destruction of these houses does not mount to more than forty or fifty. In 1853

of the Urbana Citizen travelling in Texas,

"This afternoon, we passed the farm and residence of Gen. Sata Houston. His house rather a primitive affair, being a one story doubled hewed log e bin, with an entry tween, a rough stone chimney at each end, a porch in front, surrounded by live oaks, negro abins and sheds, and the whole enclosed by a crooked rail fence, showing a lack of order in the original proprietor. His farm is partly in the town of Independence, a little horse place, with some of its houses tumbing down, and the rest looking as though they had always been there,"

A FAMILY OF DWARFS .- A few miles from Wytheville, Va., (writes a correspondent of the Baltimore Sun,) resides a family named Walters, composed of six memberswomen, two of the usual height and two dwarfs, and two men dwarfs. are about three and a half feet high. The elder of the men is about thirty years of age, married, and has one child, a bouncing girl, who exhibits but few signs of her dwarfage descent. Billy Walters carries on all ocwith which latter he picks his teeth a

We see it going the rounds that the forth-coming statistics of Massachusetts show, that the shoe and leather manufactures of that State amount to the enormous sum of \$35,

A bill has been introduced in the Gnorgia Legislature, prohibiting the running of railway trains on the Sabbath, under a penal-ty of \$500 for each offence.

BARKING UP THE WRONG TREE. Major Bunkum tells a pretty good yarn of 'eut his eye teeth,' and was 'some pumpkins'

himself, as will be seen from the narrative: There was a chap that I tried to run a saw There was a chap that I tried to run a saw on a while ago in Texas, that I won't forget in a hurry. I was travelling from the Brazos to the Trinity, and when I got to the Al-ascaseto crossing, I found the San Jacinto a roaring. It was coming thank from the tomb. Free soil movements was agoing on—trees tumbling in all along the banks. I see there was no kind of help for it, and so took my feet out of the stirrups, threw my saddle-bags over my shoulders, and in me and the mare

We were in an awful tight place for a time, but finally landed safe. I'd just got my critter tied out and a fire started to dry myself, when I seed a chap come riding up the hill on a chunk of a pony—and such a looking chap, to be sure. His little red eye was atuck in his head like a pig's; his whiskers was powerful, and no wonder, for if there hadn't been sile enaff in his fat chops to have raised the crop, there was a plenty outside-a real top dressing as they call it in the North. A little red nose was just rising out of them, like a bit of sun in a fog or a red bird in a huckleberry patch. He belonged to the no comb society, and was a member of the anti-razor sociation; and if he'd swam the river with his head in the water stead of his feet, it would have effected an amazing improvement in his personal appear-ence. There was no mistake about it—he was one of 'em.

'Hoopee, stranger!' sings out my beauty,

'now d' do? Kept your fire-works dry, eh?'
How the thunder did you get over?
'Oh,' says I, 'mighty easy. You see, stranger, I'm powerful on a perogue, and so I waited till I seed a big log drifting near the shore, when I fasened it, sot my critter astraddie on it, got in the saddle, paddled over with the saddle-bags, and, steered with the 'You did'nt though, by Ned!' says he, 'did

'Mighty apt to,' says I, but after you've meked all that, and got your breath agin let's

know how you crossed.

Oh,' says he, setting his pig's eyes on me.

I've been riding all day with a consarned ager on me, awful dry, and afeard to drink at the perrara water holes, when I got to the river I went right in for a big drink swallowed half a mile of water, and came over

dry.shad! Stranger, says I, 'you're jest one huckleberry above my persimmon. Light, and take some red-eye; I thought you looked green, but I was barking up the wrong tree!

A Nose Story .- Major Beale, who was ompelled to sell out his commission in the English army because of an accident to an grandmother used to say to our grandfather,
We must make of the same for you know
The Irishman who did not eat his breakat Vienna, with a burley Bavarian Colonel.— The fellow stopped at the same hotel with me: and coming home tate one night, drunk, he mistook my room door for his own; it same things are cone to day that were done being fastened, he burst it open; I put him out very suddenly, and a cha Colone). We fought at sunrise next morfar as bodily want is concerned. It is the ning with broadswords, and in just two mindifference of place and circumstance, which outes he had sliced off my nose close to my constitutes the variety, without which life face. I picked up the unfortunate member and replaced it, tying my handkerchief over the wound. It was eleven days before I Abraham Bogart, Jr., a Police Justice took off the handkerchief, when to my consternation I found that I had placed my nose wrong side up, and that the wound was rapidly healing, with my nose in the ridiculous osition you now see it. Although it looks

> CURING JAUNDICE.-M. Bernard, a French chemist, has, it is said, demonstrated, by several experiments, that the white of eggs can only be assimulated or converted into food for the human body through the intervention of the liver. Guided by this fact, Dr. Geisler, of Goettingen, has sugges ed its employment in the treatment of jaundice. If the digestion of the albumen of eggs tend to rouse the action of the liver, it will necessarily restore the secretion of bile and cure jaun-

> ugly, I find it rather convenient when taking

snull, as none of the fragrant powder is wast-

ed, as in the usual way. But there is still a disadvantage, viz: when I sheeze I am obliged

Europen pretentions and diplomacy,' Liverpool Journal, "They speak of treaties with a rude candor that offends the official courtesies of established courts; and Mr. Pierce betrays a responsible familiarity in telling Lord Chirendon that he is wrong, and

must be correct. "In his usual bluster, Lord Palmerston sent ships to Bermuda, tacitly saying to Jonathan: Mind what you are about; here we are. Jonathan was not frightened; and the homere.

ly language of Mr. Pierce is the comment on British policy. Now as usual, the premier is backing out, and beseeching the Americans not to be angry, but to settle the thing amicably. It is a potent thing to be in the right, and the Yankee knows it. His usual inquiry is: 'Is it right? then go hiead.' We are not in the right, and we can't go a head.— We must recall our ships; and ultimately leave his nude majesty of Mosquito to look after his own affairs. He is to expect no more beads or baccy from us,"

MUDDY-HEADS .- The Galveston News says that the entire legislature of Texas took

"spree" together lately: The speaker, and other officers, were along. and business was transacted in the regular manner-motions "to drink," like those "to adjourn," being always in order. It was a part of the duty of the "Doorkeeper" to rule outsiders from the "fights."

A Model Scheckiber.-The Chillicothe (O.) Scioto Gazette, of 9th instant, states that a hale old man of four score years, called at the office and paid for two years in advance, making fifty six years that he has taken the paper, and fifty eight that he has

paid for it. SWALLOWED A TOWEL.—A girl in Indiana the other day, was suspected of having stolen a napkin. It was found in her possession, but she crammed it in her moth and sucallowed it.

_ Democrat. As the editor of the Democrat is evidently foli of all manner of uncleanness, he ought to swallow soap and water first and a tow-el afterwards. He would then be "wiped out" in one sense as thorough as we have wiped him out in another. - Lou. Jour.